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## Workers Must Awaken Or Find Themselves In Irons

(Special Correspondence.)

By LUCIEN SAINT.

WASHINGTON.—Powerful forces are at work for peace in Europe. It will be a peace accompanied with profound and deceptive bummom. The news of it which the United States will hear will be to the effect that Democracy has won—that militarist Russia and monarchial England have attained laurels over Kaiserdom for the cause of the common people!

American public opinion today and for many years to come is almost certain to be influenced by British public opinion—by the rulers of the British Empire. To regain her lost military prestige England must either fight on or else conclude a peace whose terms she herself will advertise to the world as a victory for democracy. This latter course, according to the inside advices from across the Atlantic received here, England will take.

### Don't Be Fooled.

The working people of the United States must not be fooled by the terms of peace. They must not be drawn into the feast of international love and humanitarianism which will accompany the signing of the terms of the treaty of peace. They must not think that this is the last great war because everybody, including Germany, will so declare it. The internationalism of the working class must not be surrendered to that of capitalism, exhausted and war-worn. Already the big monied interests in this part of the world are talking of what they call "the war after the war"—the fierce struggle with the nations of the world for foreign commerce. Already the United States Government is assuming the role of protectors of United States capitalists in their scouting expeditions for foreign trade. The press is filled with articles dwelling on the necessity of increasing our production, or else of finding an outlet for our surplus production in foreign lands. The prosperity of the nation depends on the gross quantity of production, declare these articles, and the more we produce the more prosperous a nation are we.

### This Is Capitalist World.

If from this moment on thru the conclusion of the terms of peace the working class of the United States fail to grasp the significance of the new movement in international business, it will awaken later to find itself in iron. In spite of all the talk about democracy, the world, after all, is ruled by the capitalists. They control money and credits; they control the expression of public opinion; they control the great monopolies upon which the life of the peoples depend. These capitalists may want democracy for themselves, but they do not want it for the men who make the wealth that supports them and their system. In their eager rush for new fields of business to conquer, the workers are to be left in the lurch. There is no proposition in the business world of America today which thinks of the workers first and of capitalists second.

### Wages And Wealth Unchanged.

The treaty of peace about to be concluded will doubtless reapportion territory and kingdoms. But it will not reapportion wages and wealth.

There can be no peace, no stable, lasting peace in industry till the workers are restored to their heritage, and till the cause of economic war, namely the exploitation of the democracy by the few, is removed and destroyed. Till then, the nations may talk and make peace terms, but the workers, at peace with each other, will continue their war against private profit and ownership of the means of production.

### Wall Street "Leaks" Not New In Nation's Capitol

By LUCIEN SAINT.

WASHINGTON.—"Wall Street leaks from Washington," there's no news in this, despite the fact that stock gambler Lawson says there is. Washington has for years been a subsidiary to Wall Street, a branch office of Wall Street, useful to Wall Street because connecting it with such important things as the Supreme Court, public opinion and the U. S. Treasury.

Up to the Wilson Administration, Wall Street concerns maintained employees in the offices of the government itself, thus obtaining priceless information ahead of the time it was given to the public. Much of this has been changed—but not enough.

### Maintain System Of Spies.

Few outside of Washington realize the intricate system of spies and informers maintained in and about the National Capital in the interests of the big business interests. The Kaiser himself is probably less well informed about the activities of his enemies than he should have.

## Two Great Leaflets!

Socialists and Socialist sympathizers the nation over are famous for the great educational work they carry on between campaigns. They are now at work distributing two great leaflets, "Organize Or Pay?" by Adolph Germeyn and "The Recent Election," by John M. Work. These are the January and February leaflets in the monthly series now being issued by the national Socialist Party. Has your city or town, or your neighborhood been covered? If not, why not?

Half a million of "Organize Or Pay?" have already been run off the press and the last 100,000 is going fast. The press is now being made ready for a record run on Work's leaflet, "The Recent Election," published in last week's American Socialist.

The price of these leaflets is 10 cents per 100, 60 cents per 1,000, which just covers the cost of production. Send all orders to the National Office, Socialist Party, 303 W. Madison St., Chicago.

than is Wall Street about Washington.

Some few months ago a vitally important labor case was about to be fought out in Washington, not in the courts, but in Congress, openly. A certain talented economist was retained by the labor side of the case. Shortly before things were about to open, this economist received a call.

The caller was an old school friend, a man who by serving the System, had risen to a high place among the bachelors in Wall Street. The two friends revived old times, and exchanged views. Presently, without mentioning the labor case, the caller began to outline a scheme for an information bureau to be established in Washington, with the economist drawing a liberal salary, at its head. The thing could be pulled off, declared the agent from New York, would his friend accept? Of course it would mean giving up other engagements and interests, but then, the salary, as already mentioned, was liberal, and might be made more so...."

Here's One Honest Man.

Fortunately for the public welfare, the economist was honest, and threw the offer down. But that did not end the story.

A few days later, another close friend dropped in to see the economist. This friend has learned that the Wall Street interests, having failed to buy their man, had put a high priced detective on his trail in order to dig up, if possible, something in his life wherewith to discredit him. The detective stuck to the job for a week, and then, having found nothing, reported to his employer.

This is a true story of present day Washington. No, this is not Russia. It is the United States of America.

### How Now, Mr. Wilson?

By the terms of an act of the supreme lawmaking body of the United States, approved by the President of the United States, the standard working day of all the freight train operatives of all the railroads of the United States was fixed at eight hours—that eight hour day to begin January 1. By the terms of the same act the pay to the same train operatives, or to others whose additional employment might be made necessary by the shorter work day, was increased in a sum which the railroad corporations estimate at five million dollars a month. The sum makes no difference to the principle involved.

Congress—the Senate and House of Representatives—enacted that law upon the initiative of the President and upon its own volition.

The Railroad Brotherhoods did not ask it. The 400,000 organized railroad workers did not ask it in any capacity. No organization of labor asked it.

In any other country in the world such a law would have taken effect without question, because, in all other countries, duly enacted laws do take effect without question.

Railroads "Hold Up" The Law.

But the railroads have "held up" the law and at least temporarily repealed it because, not liking it, they have asked court to disapprove it.

While resorting to the courts to suspend the operation of the law the railroad companies claim the right to keep the money that is owing under the law to the men who work longer than the standard day fixed by the law. They do not admit that, even granting the suspension of the Adamson Act, the railroad operatives are better entitled to hold their own wages-money, pending the court's action on the law, than the railroads are entitled to hold it.

The railroad operatives suspended their lawful right to strike and their economic power to strike because they were willing to abide by a law which they did not ask for. They deferred voluntarily to the act of the duly constituted lawmaking body in order not to inconvenience the country by using their own lawful and sure means of getting what "the conscience of the nation" has decreed is due them.

Railroads Earn Billion Dollars.

Whatever may be the results of the railroad workers' willingness to accept the act of the people's legislative representatives and of the railroad companies' unwillingness to accept that act, these vital facts that have been set out show the different attitude toward the law and toward public opinion in which the railroad workers and the railroad directors stand.

At the close of a year in which they have made more than one billion dollars net profits the railroads profess their willingness to tie up the entire interstate transportation of the United States rather than to pay to the workers the comparatively insignificant increase in wages which a statute of the United States has declared they should have.

Socialists in the Russian Duma were gagged during the recent debates on the German peace proposals, according to Stockholm newspaper advices. The report says the Socialists would undoubtedly have voted against refusal of the peace plea if they had been permitted to register their opinion. The "mean tricks" of the president of the Duma, it was asserted, prevented all possibility of a true state of opinion becoming known.

### Van Lear, Socialist, Is Mayor Of Minneapolis

Thomas Van Lear, the second Socialist mayor of a large city, has taken up his duties as mayor of Minneapolis, Minn. He was inaugurated Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 2, and for the first time in its history Minneapolis has a working class representative as its chief executive. Mayor Van Lear has four supporters in the city council. Comrades Digit, Bastis, Voelker and Jensen. There is also a Socialist on the park board and one on the school board.

There was an historical scene in the crowded council chambers as Wallace G. Nye, the "big business" mayor, retired from office and gave way to the spokesman of the masses, Van Lear, official of the International Machinists' Union.

Will War On Vice.

Mayor Van Lear in his inaugural address to the new council indicated a strict policy of law enforcement toward the liquor traffic, relentless warfare against men and women property owners who profit thru rentals and by the earnings of fallen women, the establishment of a free municipality conducted employment bureau, in cooperation with the state, as the right of those who toil, and reiterated his position, taken during the campaign, on the street railway franchise renewal.

The Socialist mayor declared his belief that a fair valuation had not yet been made by either the company or the city engineer. He flatly declared the valuation named by the company was, in his opinion, \$20,000,000 too high, and said he believed a report by a competent expert on such matters would positively establish the accuracy of his assertion.

Protects Workers' Rights.

Mayor Van Lear gave what he considered the essential features of a street railway franchise. One of the essentials, he pointed out, was that, "Employees should have the full right to organize for self-protection". He strongly supported the movement for a municipal market, and urged the council to continue its activities along that line until they reached a successful conclusion. He felt that such a market would strike a blow at the high cost of living.

He urged the beautifying of the Mississippi River front and turning it into a public playground.

"It is a sad and humiliating confession to make," he said, in discussing the social evil, "but study of this evil has convinced me that in most instances it is not passion or corrupt inclinations that impel young women along the road to ruin, but the force of actual physical want."

Labor Applauds.

Socialist Mayor Van Lear's statement that he had only pity for the victims of the vice trade, that he would be found without pity toward the city's promoters of profitable prostitution, was roundly applauded. The labor men gave a hearty hand to his statements touching the responsibility of the city for its unemployed and its duty to protect the right of street railwaymen to organize for their own protection.

Lewis Hartgill, business agent, District No. 48, International Association of Machinists, has been appointed chief of police under the Socialist administration. O. M. Wassing will be Mayor Van Lear's private secretary.

WORKERS SHOW SPIRIT.

The spirit of the organized workers in Minneapolis, now known as "Milwaukee the Second," is shown in demands recently made by the local trades and labor council as follows:

Demand made upon the City Council to seize the food supply of the city if the public welfare demands it. Also, the delegates expressed in no uncertain terms their opinion that the high prices of foods showed conclusively that public welfare did condemn such action now.

Grand Jury investigation of the high cost of necessities demanded.

Conscription denounced.

Universal military training scored.

Censuring those seeking to pass any measures tending to abrogate the workers' right to strike.

What is more, a committee was appointed to study the advisability of having the municipality establish a city coal yard, so that both food and coal could be sold directly to the consumer by the city, so as to eliminate the private profiteers who are gambling in the necessities of life.

One of the really significant things about this whole procedure was that all these matters were unanimously approved, there being not a single dissenting voice when they were put to a vote.

An election for members of Parliament occurred in the district of Grimma, Germany, to fill a vacancy a few days ago, and the Conservatives held their seat with 7,978, the Socialist candidate polling 6,322 votes. There were about 12,000 voters missing, mostly workingmen. They are in the trenches or hospitals or their graves.

HAVE YOU LOOKED about the house to see if that Dime Bank is not laying around. Do it now. And return it to us.

### How To Get Rich

By JOHN M. WORK.

YOU HAVE often heard it said that the way to get rich is by saving money.

This is correct.

But not by saving your own money.

Oh no!

The way to get rich is by saving other people's money.

You can figure this out for yourself. Suppose you saved one-third of your income. How long would it be before you would become rich?

About a thousand years, eh?

YOU SEE it can't be done in that way.

It might be started in that way. Some fortunes have been started in that way. But, just the moment when the first few dollars were saved, they were put to work saving other people's money. They were invested so that they would draw an unearned income.

This unearned income may be in the form of profit due to hiring workers and paying them less than they earn.

It may be due to selling goods for more than they are worth.

It may be due to owning stocks and receiving dividends on them.

It may be due to owning bonds or notes and mortgages and receiving interest on them.

It may be due to holding a figurehead office in a corporation and drawing a big salary for doing nothing.

It may be due to owning houses and lands or business blocks and drawing rent from them.

It may be due to owning bonds or notes and mortgages and receiving interest on them.

YOU CAN rest assured that any person who is rich has got into that condition by using one or more of these methods, unless he inherited his wealth.

It follows that all riches are mostly platform pledge bills, state federation of labor bills, and the like. Health insurance will be one of the big labor bills; anti-injunction bills and others of like nature that were introduced at the last session will be fought for with renewed vigor this year. Assemblyman Metcalfe has in hand the general eight-hour bill that has been up for the past two years, while an effort will be made to have the state printing done under eight-hour conditions.

The bills to be introduced will be semi-monthly payday to state employees at the capitol, and the Socialists will again stand for a minimum wage for store girls and women workers, of \$10. Assemblyman Smith is preparing a measure for a weekly rest day for workers in all principal industries and will make a strong effort to secure its passage.

Regulate Domestic's Hours.

The bill of two years ago to permit the state industrial commission to regulate the hours of domestic labor will be introduced. An effort will also be made to clarify the law regarding women workers, so as to wipe out all misunderstanding in the court, in view of the way in which the supreme court modified its own first decision on the subject.

We intend to lay particular stress on legislation for the farmers,

as Assembyman Kent. "We will again work for a measure to allow the state to build grain elevators and storage houses. This legislation has always met with hearty approval from the farmer members in the legislature and in the last session, altho recommended to be killed by the committee because of opposition from the corporations, it was passed in the assembly on first reading by an overwhelming vote, 57 to 30, but when it came up for second reading, the Philipp influence got busy and lined up to beat it out and met defeat."

Following is the list of Socialist legislators: Senators, Louis A. Arnold, William C. Zumach and Frank Raguse. Assembymen, Henry Ohl, Jr., Fourth district; Gilbert Poor, Fifth district; Herman O. Kent, Ninth district; Glenn P. Turner, Tenth district; William Jordan, Eleventh district; William L. Smith, Twelfth district; Frank B. Metcalfe, Seventeenth district.

Extermination of all building concerns in the country which are fair to organized labor will be the first move in the war to crush union labor launched by the giant eighty-billion-dollar Industrial Conference Board.

Already, thru financial manipulation, the Metal Trades Association of the board has acquired control of the large Norcross Bros. Building Company at Worcester, Mass. With this as a basis, the crusade against organized labor is to be continued in the building trades until the industry has become an open shop one. Later, this immense anti-labor trust is to use its colossal force and power for industrial warfare in the other trades, unless labor, thru a united front, bars the way of this board in its efforts to wipe out organization among workers.

And that is hell—if you know it;

and if you do not know it, you are, to that extent, like a brute,—like a "lower" animal.

## Great Start Made In Rand School Contest

Nineteen Enter the Race for an Opportunity to Secure Training in America's Most Democratic and Modern University.

They're off! They're off in the race for knowledge, for education, for training and for achievement. With this issue the great American Scholarship Contest begins in real earnest. Two months time were given to all those who wanted to enter this race to take advantage of this rare opportunity. And tho, in fairness to the contestants listed below no additional competitors should be admitted, we have decided to hold the doors of opportunity open for just a few days more. The positive closing time is six p. m. January 15, 1917. All entrance applications mailed before and up to that hour will be accepted, but positively none that have been mailed later. It is desirable, however, that the applications reach this office by that date at the latest. But, remember, if you do not act up to six o'clock, January 15—this opportunity is gone and gone forever. Use the coupon at the end of this article in applying.

In our issue of November 11, 1916 we outlined in detail the curriculum of study offered by the Rand School of Social Science, of New York City,—the famous school to which our scholarship awards will admit you free of charge. To summarize briefly

## Let The Plutes Rule!

By MAX SHEROVER.

**Board of Trade Patriotism.**  
"I was unable to go to the civil war because of my health (naturally it isn't healthy to go to war) but I sent three substitutes, and it was at that time I urged the flying of the American flag every day above the Board of Trade Building."—Ozro W. Clapp, 80 year old stock gambler, in a newspaper interview.

\$ \$ \$ \$  
Sh! Hist! Not Intended for the Plebs.

Washington's popular dish is now pork and beans without the beans.—*Wall Street Journal*.

**RUBAIYAT OF WALL STREET.**

Now the new hope reviving dying fires,  
The thoughtful Soul to speculate aspires;

And the lean hand of Shylock and his kin  
Puts out some money, which he gladly hires.

Myself, when young, did eagerly frequent  
Broker and Broke; and heard great argument  
About it and about. Yet evermore  
Came out far shrewder than when in I went.

With them the Seed of Wisdom did I sow,  
And then I thought I'd sure be in the Know;  
And this is all the Wisdom that I gained:  
If you buy High, Quotations will be Low!

Some for the glories of the System; Some  
Sigh for the Big Fool's Paradise to come.  
Ah, take the Cash and let the profits go,  
Nor heed the rumble of a Boston Drum.

The System that with Logic Absolute  
Both Standard Oil and Copper can Confute;  
The Sovereign Alchemist that in a trice  
National Lead can into Gold transmute.

Indeed, indeed, at Morgan oft before  
I swore. But was I cautious when I swore?  
And then came Gay State Gas and Rise-in-Hand;  
I plunged—and lost some Fifty Thousand More.

And then that new Prospectus cast a Spell,  
And robbed me of my Hard-earned Savings. Well  
I often wonder what the Magnates buy  
One half so precious as the Fools they Sell.

Ah, My Beloved, all goes up in Smoke,  
Last Week is past Regret; Today is a joke;  
Tomorrow—why, tomorrow I may be  
Myself with Yesterdays Seven Thousand Broke.

You know, My Friends, with what a brave Carouse  
I put a Second Mortgage on my House,  
So I could buy a lot of Inter-Met—  
I even used the Savings of my Spouse.

I sent my soul down where the Magnates flock  
To learn the truth about some Worthless Stock  
And by and by my Soul returned to Me,  
And answered—I myself, have bought a block.

Oh, threats of Curbs and Hopes of Bucket-Shops,  
Whether Industrials, Railroads, Mines or Crops;  
One thing is certain and the Rest is Lies—  
The stock that You have bought Forever Drops.

And if in Vain down on the Stubborn Floor  
Of the Exchange, you hazard all your store  
You rise today—while Crops are up—how then  
Tomorrow, when they fall to Rise no more.

Waste not your Money on Expected Gain  
Of this or that Provision, Crop or Grain,  
Better be Jocund with Industrials,  
than sadder just because it doesn't Rain.

Ah, make the most of what we yet may spend  
Before we too, into the Pit descend!  
Dust unto Dust, and without dust to live,  
Sans Stock, sans Bonds, sans Credit and sans Friends.

The Moving Ticker tells. And having told,  
Moves on. Not all your Poverty or Gold  
Shall lure it back to Raise one half a Point,  
Nor let you realize on what you Hold.

For I remember stopping in the Jam  
To watch a Magnate shearing a Poor Lamb.  
And with an Eager and Excited Tongue  
It murmured "Oh, how fortunate I am."

No Book of Verses! But a Ticker Tape  
Quotation Record and a Daily Paper!  
A yellow haired Stenographer—perhaps  
That Wilderness might be a good escape.

When You and I are Hid within the Tomb  
The system still shall lure new Souls to Doom  
Which of our coming and Departure needs  
As Wall Street's self should heed a Lawson Boom.

Ah, Love, could You and I lay on the Shelf  
This sorry scheme of Ill Begotten Pelf  
Would we not Shatter it to bits, and then  
Remould a System just to suit Ourselves.

And They Support A Nation.  
According to the United States Department of Labor  
there are 20,000,000 wage earners in this country today.

Did You Get Yours?  
Two billion dollars in dividends was distributed among  
the plutes during 1916.

**Progress Under Plute Rule.**  
(A 1916 Revue)

Homicides.

The number of deaths by personal violence of all  
kinds in 1916, as reported by telegraph and by the  
public press, was 9,850 as compared with 9,230 in 1915,  
8,251 in 1914. All of which shows progress.

Embezments.

The record of financial crime in 1916 shows an IN-  
crease of \$1,831,375 over that of 1915. More progress!  
Railroad Casualties.

The newspaper reports show that during 1916 the  
number of trainmen and passengers killed was 6,900;  
injured 68,700—indicating an INCREASE over 1915.

Suicides.

Self-murder INCREASES in the United States. Total  
suicides for 1916 are 14,695 as compared with 14,180 in  
1915, 13,965 in 1914, 13,103 in 1913, 12,981 in 1912—  
all of which spells progress.

Government Murders.

The number of "legal" murders in 1916 was 115.

Dependency.

INCREASES in 1916 of approximately 75 per cent  
in dependency cases over those of 1915 for the city of  
Chicago are shown in the annual report of the Juvenile  
Court. Prosperity and progress! Let the Plutes Rule!

\$ \$ \$ \$

The Why of Preparedness.

American Bankers have made KNOWN loans to  
foreign countries to the amount of more than two bil-  
lion dollars. Only a modern navy could collect the in-  
terest on that. Let the Plutes Rule!

\$ \$ \$ \$

Why Logicians Cannot Be Editorial Writers.

The proceedings in the federal court show lucidly  
that neither the climate, economic conditions nor any  
of the large "causes" so unctuously ascribed is the  
reason. By direct questions Judge Landis has dragged  
the essential explanation into the light of day. Crime  
continues because it pays the men chosen to combat it.

—Chicago Herald.

\$ \$ \$ \$

Let the Wealth Producers Rule!

## IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

By Max S. Hayes.

Now that Mr. Hughes is off the supreme bench he  
has become a corporation lawyer. But of course he  
cannot serve the corporations as well there as he could  
on the bench.

What a crazy system this is. The food monopolists  
dump tons of food into the ocean in order to boost  
prices, and the economists of the dry goods boxes swear  
off on eating in order to force prices down.

The head of the army says that the American people  
simply will not enlist to defend such a country as we  
have from imaginary foes, therefore he wants to make  
them do it. Who says the army will obey him when he  
lets it?

The president is between his Satanic majesty and the  
deep, deep ocean. If he doesn't put an embargo on  
foodstuffs, the American workers will starve, and if he  
does the American plutes will shut down on industry  
and the workers will starve.

Now that the allies are shutting down on their  
purchases of munitions from America, the autocrats  
of industry will demand that the nation buy munitions  
and go to slaughtering others under penalty of being  
starved to death.

Capitalism has made such a great success of em-  
ploying all the people and keeping them from want  
that it has the nerve to talk efficiency in government  
and to demand that democracy be set aside for its  
administration.

The many donations made everywhere for "the poor"  
during this Christmas period of great prosperity is a  
tacit admission that the system under which we are  
living is a failure, and it will demonstrate once again  
that charity can never cure the disease of poverty.

The corporations that are handing bonuses to their  
employees, are in many cases the very ones that deny  
them the eight hour day and simple justice. They  
are merely advertising like the olden hypocritical  
pharisees did.

### NOT ONE WORD.

We have been anxiously watching the capitalist press  
fearing that it might violate its traditions and say  
something about the anti-high cost of living bill intro-  
duced in congress by the Socialist representative,  
Meyer London, from New York City. But we have  
watched in vain. Not one word has appeared about the  
Socialist remedy for the food problem as introduced in  
congress by London. You must turn to the Socialist  
press to get the truth.

### WE TOLD YOU SO.

Sooner than expected comes the report of the ac-  
quittal of William Towl, former Socialist mayor of  
Two Harbors, Minn., on the charge of bribery "framed"  
against him by the lickspittes of the United States  
Steel Corporation. It took a jury only a few minutes,  
after it had heard the evidence, to bring in a verdict  
of "not guilty".

It was brought out that the prosecuting witness,  
a convicted blind pluto, whose place had been raided,  
thought he was going to get back at the Socialist  
administration by helping to "frame" a case against  
the Socialist official.

Ernest G. Strand, the present Socialist mayor of  
Two Harbors, who has just been elected a member of  
the Minnesota legislature, writes he expects to be  
acquitted just as quickly on a similar charge brought  
against him.

Thus another pluto plot to discredit Socialist officials  
has come to naught. And the pluto press, altho it  
heralded the indictment of the Socialist officials  
all over the nation, says not one word about their  
acquittal.

### We Can't Get Too Much Of The "Plute Column".

#### Speaking From Knowledge.

Administration wil probably accomplish peace on the  
same lines as the effort to lower the cost of living.—  
Wall Street Journal.

#### And Act.

One of the best influences upon America from this  
war is that it will teach Americans to think interna-  
tionally.—Wall Street Journal.

#### And Act.

A Case of Dog Trying to Catch up With His Tail.  
(Only that the tail never gets farther away from the dog.)  
Wages in the United States increased 10 per cent  
during 1916 over those of 1915, says the Annual Financial  
Review, of The Chicago Herald on one page and on the  
second page it proves by charts and figures  
that the cost of living took a rise of 40 per cent in many  
instances and a general average rise of between 17 and  
20 per cent. Our wealth producers' standard of living,  
is therefore 7 to 10 per cent lower in these days of  
prosperity than it was before prosperity struck us  
square in the stomach. Let the Plutes Rule!

#### The Machine Age.

A "chronograph" recently placed on the market  
records the date, hour and minute that a clerk opens  
a store. This tell-tale machine is setting many alarm  
clocks ringing.

#### Only \$ \$ \$

#### H. C. of L. in Arizona.

As a reader of your column I take great interest in  
the different items. I see a piece about the Chicago  
health commissioner and his forty cent diet squad. But  
you can tell him and his bunch of tenderfeet that we  
have them skinned a mile out here in Arizona. We are  
doing it on twenty cents a day. It is easily seen he was  
raised round the windy city. Now don't think that we  
don't work. We are plasser-unning every day and  
chopping wood. If one wants my bill-of-fare I will  
send it on the condition that he pays postage as it  
would raise the cost of living.—Wm. Pennycock, Pres-  
cott, Ariz.

#### \$ \$ \$ \$

The South Wants The Negro.  
(Not that they love him more, but that they fear that the  
"imported white" may not want to work as cheap.)

If the colored race should all leave we would have  
to import a class of white labor that would prove in-  
finitely worse than the colored race, and it would be  
a race of which we have no understanding. We need  
the colored people, and we should continue to see that  
he gets justice when suspected of any kind of a crime,  
and given a fair trial in courts and as long as he be-  
haves will be given safety. Lynching colored people in  
parts of this state, for the only reason that a relative  
has committed some crime, is enough to cause them to  
leave Georgia.

The Southern people, as a whole are the colored  
man's best friend. It doesn't take him much to find  
that out when he goes North. When the negro is gone  
his loss will be felt in every large agricultural section  
and every industrial community in the South. For the  
average white man cannot do the heavier work at the  
saw mill, naval stores, plants and in many lines of  
manufacture that is now done by the negro. As a con-  
sequence, these plants and many large plantations must  
stand idle or import (!) a class of white labor that  
will be a great deal worse than the black. And, when it  
is too late, the people will have driven home the fact  
that the negro is the best class of labor of its kind in  
the world.—Greensboro (Georgia) Herald-Journal.

## Dangers Of Monroe Doctrine

By JOHN SPARGO.

(Address delivered at the Dinner of the  
Intercollegiate Socialist Society, New York,  
December 29th, 1916.)

In his very interesting and suggestive address, my good friend and colleague, Mr. Hillquit, dwelt at some length upon our national economic self-sufficiency, our freedom from dependence upon other nations for the necessities of life, and our consequent ability to live in complete isolation.

As I listened I could not help feeling that, nevertheless, for nations as well as for individuals such isolation is impossible. Long, long ago it was observed with profound wisdom and truth that "no man liveth unto himself alone", and it is likewise profoundly true that no nation can live unto itself alone. For good or ill, the destinies of mankind are inextricably interwoven.

Capitalism has made such a great success of employing all the people and keeping them from want that it has the nerve to talk efficiency in government and to demand that democracy be set aside for its administration.

The many donations made everywhere for "the poor" during this Christmas period of great prosperity is a tacit admission that the system under which we are living is a failure, and it will demonstrate once again that charity can never cure the disease of poverty.

The corporations that are handing bonuses to their employees, are in many cases the very ones that deny them the eight hour day and simple justice. They are merely advertising like the olden hypocritical pharisees did.

\* \* \*

**NOT ONE WORD.**

We have been anxiously watching the capitalist press fearing that it might violate its traditions and say something about the anti-high cost of living bill introduced in congress by the Socialist representative, Meyer London, from New York City. But we have watched in vain. Not one word has appeared about the Socialist remedy for the food problem as introduced in congress by London. You must turn to the Socialist press to get the truth.

**WE TOLD YOU SO.**

Sooner than expected comes the report of the acquittal of William Towl, former Socialist mayor of Two Harbors, Minn., on the charge of bribery "framed" against him by the lickspittes of the United States Steel Corporation. It took a jury only a few minutes, after it had heard the evidence, to bring in a verdict of "not guilty".

It was brought out that the prosecuting witness, a convicted blind pluto, whose place had been raided, thought he was going to get back at the Socialist administration by helping to "frame" a case against the Socialist official.

Thus another pluto plot to discredit Socialist officials has come to naught. And the pluto press, altho it heralded the indictment of the Socialist officials all over the nation, says not one word about their acquittal.

**We Can't Get Too Much Of The  
"Plute Column".**

#### Speaking From Knowledge.

Administration wil probably accomplish peace on the  
same lines as the effort to lower the cost of living.—  
Wall Street Journal.

#### And Act.

One of the best influences upon America from this  
war is that it will teach Americans to think interna-  
tionally.—Wall Street Journal.

#### And Act.

A Case of Dog Trying to Catch up With His Tail.  
(Only that the tail never gets farther away from the dog.)  
Wages in the United States increased 10 per cent  
during 1916 over those of 1915, says the Annual Financial  
Review, of The Chicago Herald on one page and on the  
second page it proves by charts and figures  
that the cost of living took a rise of 40 per cent in many  
instances and a general average rise of between 17 and  
20 per cent. Our wealth producers' standard of living,  
is therefore 7 to 10 per cent lower in these days of  
prosperity than it was before prosperity struck us  
square in the stomach. Let the Plutes Rule!

#### The Machine Age.

# Peace Rumblings Are Beginning to Stir Europe

## Bernstein's Great Peace Speech In The Reichstag

(The text of Edward Bernstein's famous speech for peace in the German Reichstag, for which this prominent German Socialist was derided by the conservatives and criticized by militaristic editors, is strikingly pertinent at this time, because it shows that Bernstein was two months ahead of the thought of his nation, which has now caught up with him. Especially significant is the fact that Bernstein advocated "that a prominent German personage should declare for an immediate peace, for the purpose of congress to make peace on the basis of the democratic rights of all peoples," and that his group favored international arbitration and disarmament. The text of the speech reached France secretly and is forwarded from Paris to the Chicago Daily News.)

### By PAUL SCOTT MOWRER.

French socialists have received a full report of the sensational speech made by the German socialist leader, Bernstein, in the Reichstag Oct. 27, when the working class group refused to vote the new war credits. I give here some of the more interesting passages of this speech:

"People say it is not our fault that the war continues, the others are responsible for it. Certainly every one desires peace—there are doubtless only a few persons who want the war to go on for its own sake—but it is not enough to want peace for peace to be born. One must know what one is doing."

"Abroad also peace declarations have been made. Ebert has spoken of the warlike determination which exists in other countries and has made a few observations against foreign socialists. I am obliged to defend them. Not only does the independent labor party oppose all conquest, but also a series of other sections, like the English working party and the French socialists, both of the majority and of the minority. (Protestations among the conservatives. Cries, 'They want Alsace-Lorraine!')

"They only ask that all peoples shall have the right freely to dispose of themselves. No sensible man dreams of wanting to annihilate Germany. (Laughter among the conservatives.)"

"The chancellor has said that he stretched out a peaceful hand, but that nowhere did he meet a return. The efforts made to reach a separate

peace with some behind the others' backs must necessarily fail, just as it seems now that the efforts made to conclude a separate peace with Russia have fallen thru. What declarations of love addressed to Russia have we not been obliged to read during these last weeks?"

### Criticizes Peace Overtures.

Here Vice-President Paasche recalled the speaker to order. Bernstein continued:

"These peace declarations to Russia, a country against which we called the whole world to witness two years ago, do not precisely do us honor. We socialists are naturally not opposed to peace with Russia, but this singling out of a single enemy power is bound to fail."

"What is the fundamental fault of the German policy? Why is it that even honest friends of peace are of the attitude of the proletarian in the face of the war, or, as it is more generally called with us, their attitude toward the 'policy of the fourth of August,' there is one thing about which there can be no ambiguity. Our present supreme duty is to conserve, in spite of everything, the proletariat itself—its physical strength in the present and for the future."

This duty, which conforms with our duty toward all the people, our organized Comrades have fulfilled with a success that is recognized by our adversaries.

### Name Peace Terms! Say Socialists Of Austria

#### BY VICTOR ADLER.

Whatever may have been our opinion as to the causes of the war and of the events that preceded it, or of the attitude of the proletarian in the face of the war, or, as it is more generally called with us, their attitude toward the "policy of the fourth of August," there is one thing about which there can be no ambiguity. Our present supreme duty is to conserve, in spite of everything, the proletariat itself—its physical strength in the present and for the future.

(Here the Austrian censor suppresses 13 lines.)

It is certain that the perception that a new organization of the European nations is necessary is extending to circles always larger and even outside of the proletarian and Socialist movements. Moreover, it seems to me equally certain that, if the governments of the central powers will declare that they will not in the future place themselves in opposition to this movement to secure and perpetuate the rights of the European nations, coupled with the pledge that they will consent to become a part of such a reorganized Europe—they could even insist that they have always desired such a political condition, for is there anything a statesman cannot say—the central powers would thus remove the greatest obstacle that stands in the way of peace. At the same time they would wrest the strongest weapon from the hands of the statesmen now dominating the governments hostile to us.

I consider this point the most important of all, and one which we must put in the forefront with all the energy possible.

#### Conference of Entente Socialists.

In the immediate future there will be a conference of the Socialists of the entente allies, called at the suggestion of the French Socialists. For this conference there has been provided an order of service—and it is, moreover, highly significant that the committee will permit no other subject to be discussed—which, while not containing everything that is desirable, asserts, nevertheless, that it must be definitely declared that after the war a belligerent attitude, whether economic or political, will be impossible for all Socialists, and that Socialists everywhere must exert themselves in order to guarantee that when peace does come, it shall be peace in fact rather than in name.

This position is not everything, but it is something. At the moment when public opinion is awakening, especially among the working class of France and England, a similar declaration from the central powers would make the most profound impression. No one could assert that the central powers are weakening if they should say:

"Yes, gentlemen of the entente allies, if, as you affirm, you desire nothing else than a new constitution for Europe under which the nations may live as equals upon the basis of the universal rights of the peoples, you could not have taken a better position, and we are ready to join with you to secure the change."

Such a declaration could not be interpreted as a sign of weakness. One of the results sought by the demand of the Austrian Socialists in the resolution under consideration is to persuade the central powers to take this position. (Here twenty-three lines are suppressed by the Austrian censor.)

**Rights of European Peoples.**

In that letter we declared:

"A new right of the people of this sort can not be created by compulsion, but, according to our conviction, it must and should necessarily be realized as the result of the war in this sense, that every people and their governments will have after the war a supreme need of guarantees against the recurrence of another catastrophe like this, and will desire to become the units in a new interstate society in order that this new right of the European nations may become possible. Our international congresses have already demanded the abolition of the right of capture upon the high seas coupled with its corollary, the limitation of naval armaments, and the neutralization of the interoceanic canals; these demands constituting part of a system of measures that will give a meaning to the expression 'freedom of the seas,' if the words have any meaning. These international rights, once secured, will make a part of the most necessary regulation to guarantee this right of the nations."

You know that the representatives of the central powers, notably Bethmann-Hollweg and Tisza, in their speeches in Parliament, have spoken again of their "desire for peace," and continued, as ever, to throw the responsibility for the prolongation of the war upon the entente allies. But not one of them has ever said with clearness and absolute precision upon what terms they desire to make peace. Severely as I blame this omission on the part of the central powers, and strongly as I demand that they declare themselves with greater clearness and in a more concrete fashion,

for International Arbitration.

Afterward Bernstein read the declaration of the political group which he leads. It concludes as follows:

"The nations desire peace, but they want a peace that frees them from the nightmare of militarism, which destroys their well-being and constantly threatens their security. A peace program which realizes these principles in this connection would be hailed by all with enthusiasm. Nothing but a policy guided by the spirit of the international solidarity of the working classes, with all the consequences of this thought, can unite the workers of the civilized world in a single great peace party."

**Democratic Foreign Policy.**

"The governing classes are to day giving us an example of the greatest embarrassment. They were able to start the war, but could not find a way to end it. To uphold even indirectly policies which have placed nations in the present redoubtable situation seems to us forgetfulness of duty. We demand that this course be absolutely abandoned; we demand a foreign policy which shall be fully democratic, just as we are struggling within for democracy which seems to us the best guarantee of peace. We are not in a condition to take the responsibility of continuing a policy which seems to us disastrous, and we therefore refuse the credits demanded."

**Regulation to guarantee this right of the nations."**

You know that the representatives of the central powers, notably Bethmann-Hollweg and Tisza, in their speeches in Parliament, have spoken again of their "desire for peace," and continued, as ever, to throw the responsibility for the prolongation of the war upon the entente allies. But not one of them has ever said with clearness and absolute precision upon what terms they desire to make peace. Severely as I blame this omission on the part of the central powers, and strongly as I demand that they declare themselves with greater clearness and in a more concrete fashion,

I understand, nevertheless, that they will not reveal their entire peace program until they are seated around the conference table. We know this from the history of other peace negotiations. But the recognition of this fact is no reason why they should prevent every possibility of a conference.

### What Can't Statesmen Say?

On the other hand, the statesmen of the entente allies have hitherto declared and now reiterate that they are prosecuting the war "in the interests of democracy, in the interests of the smaller nations" and for a "future Europe." To all of which, they assert, Prussian militarism stands as an obstacle.

(Here the Austrian censor suppresses 13 lines.)

It is certain that the perception that a new organization of the European nations is necessary is extending to circles always larger and even outside of the proletarian and Socialist movements. Moreover, it seems to me equally certain that, if the governments of the central powers will declare that they will not in the future place themselves in opposition to this movement to secure and perpetuate the rights of the European nations, coupled with the pledge that they will consent to become a part of such a reorganized Europe—they could even insist that they have always desired such a political condition, for is there anything a statesman cannot say—the central powers would thus remove the greatest obstacle that stands in the way of peace. At the same time they would wrest the strongest weapon from the hands of the statesmen now dominating the governments hostile to us.

How to reach this place: Take any train, subway, elevated or street car and travel southward to the Battery. Then take the small boat that runs to Bedloe—now Liberty—Island, and you won't have far to go before you find the bakery and the baker and his employees.

His name is Uncle Sam, and his patronage is as yet exclusive. He confines it to army officers and their wives and families. Two one-pound loaves for 5 cents, remember, and the customers are not and do not feel in the least degraded by taking them.

No. Uncle Sam will not supply you, the will let you look at the bakery and its products, and tell you the prices. But he will not sell you any.

Not that he is too proud; not at all. Simply because you have never asked him to be your baker and insisted on being his customer. It is a matter of indifference to him; he makes no profit, nor does he sustain any loss; he bakes bread at cost, and, if all of us insist that he enlarge the establishment and supply us all as customers, he will do it. But not, of course, until he is asked.

Two pounds of bread for 5 cents. And Uncle Sam, the baker, stands ready to supply us all at that price, if we only ask him. Is not that information worth knowing?

### BREAD PROBLEM SOLVED.

From The New York Call.

As several millions of people in New York and vicinity are continually worrying about bread and its rising cost, The Call, ever alert to the welfare of the masses, wishes to direct their attention to a bakery situated right here in New York city where exactly the same sort of bread for which they now pay 6 cents for twelve ounces can be obtained at the rate of two pounds for 5 cents. We invite them to look up the place and patronize it, as it should be encouraged.

No, it is not a matter of charity or bread lines, or disturbing state products at reduced prices. Nothing of the sort. The bread is as good as and, perhaps, a trifle better than what is procured from the ordinary baker. And the people who get it are anything but beggars; on the contrary, they are, perhaps, something prouder and more self-respecting than the ordinary citizen; at any rate, they have a well developed sense of their own dignity and what is due it.

How to reach this place: Take any train, subway, elevated or street car and travel southward to the Battery. Then take the small boat that runs to Bedloe—now Liberty—Island, and you won't have far to go before you find the bakery and the baker and his employees.

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### These Workers Rejoice!

One of the cities of the nation where the workers have great cause for rejoicing is Minneapolis, Minn., which recently elected a Socialist mayor, Thomas Van Lear, who was inaugurated into office this month.

The New Times, the Minneapolis Socialist weekly, announces that the "New Year 1917 Begins New Epoch For Workers of Minneapolis" and greets the toilers of the city as follows:

#### Memorable Year Ahead.

The New Year 1917 promises to be a memorable one for the workers of Minneapolis. For the first time in the history of this city the control of the city's administration has been wrenching from the greedy grasp of the exploiting interests, from the public utilities corporations, from the bankers, from the manufacturers, and from the big retailing interests. And it has been torn from their hands by the working people of Minneapolis.

Against their power, against their wealth, against their superior education and opportunities for developing greater personal ability, the working people of this city, without wealth, without any influence in the community, self-educated, with painfully limited opportunities for developing their innate ability, won and won hands down. They won for no other reason than that in this case they had learned for the first time to stand together in support of their own interests and vote solidly for a working-class candidate, endorsed and put into the field by the party of the working class, the Socialist party. It is a monumental achievement and one which will teach the workers, how by united effort they may secure control of every governmental office, of the city council, the state legislature and of the national government itself.

#### Begins New Era.

The election of a Socialist administration in Minneapolis is of great significance and importance, not only to the workers of Minneapolis, but to the entire working class throughout the country. The news of the election of Thomas Van Lear sent a thrill of encouragement and of renewed hope throughout the ranks of the conscious workers. It was heralded with such great rejoicing not because of his personal qualities or even because he was a prominent trade union official, but for the one reason that he was nominated by the Socialist party and as a Socialist elected to the highest office in the city.

#### Socialist Influence Increases.

The holding of our ground in the council by electing two Socialist aldermen, thus keeping our group of four intact, the addition to our forces of a Park board member and a School Board member, and the re-election of our Socialist member to the legislature, are all significant of the increasing influence of the Socialist program in modern life.

No one expects that this little group of Socialist officials will or can inaugurate a Socialist regime in Minneapolis. But we do expect that the old style of grafting politics to which the government of the city was prostituted to the exclusive uses of the business interests will be abolished in so far as it lies in the power of the Socialist officials to do so.

#### Power Of Elected Officials.

This is not, however, the chief reason for which the Socialist party strives to secure public offices. We

expect and require our Socialist officials to be efficient and free from graft as a matter of course. But the chief object in obtaining a minority representation in the government is that the Socialist officials may have greater opportunity by means of their public position to disseminate among the people a knowledge of the Socialist program and principles. They are our mouthpieces and it is for them to make use of the public tribunes to keep always before the people the spirit, ideals and aims of Socialism.

#### Opportunity For Propaganda.

It therefore becomes the chief function and the first duty of every Socialist official to seize every opportunity to emphasize and popularize the program of the Socialist party and thus educate the people as to their own best interests.

If they fail in this, then they fail as Socialist officials, because others than Socialists may also be honest and efficient in the performance of their public duties. But if they succeed in this then is their success not one of personal achievement alone, but it is the success of the entire working class movement toward economic liberty.

#### Hope Of The Working Class.

To the working class of Minneapolis the New Times extends congratulations on the achievement of the past and the promise of the future. To our little group of Socialist officials we would say that we realize their responsibilities to be heavy and that we have confidence that their duties and responsibilities will be met in such way as to best further the interests of the Socialist movement. They are our exponents. Their success or failure is not a personal matter. On them are fixed the eyes and concentrated the hopes of toiling, sweating, despairing, hoping masses. Their success means a little advance, a little step forward out of the abyss of misery and despair toward the heights of security and joyful living. Their failure means yet more bitter years that we must struggle to gain a foothold upon the path that leads to the complete emancipation of the working class. To them is given the great opportunity of so conducting their public duties that it will mean, not alone personal success, but success for the great, world-wide movement of the masses toward freedom from excessive toil and grinding poverty.

#### WRITES BOOK ON LONDON.

Emanuel Julius, author of "The Color of Life" is issuing a new booklet on Jack London which should be of immediate interest because of the recent death of the noted novelist. The author was fortunate enough to interview Mr. London while in Los Angeles. What he told Emanuel Julius will be especially engaging. London ruminates on art, literature, Socialism and other commanding topics. He expresses his opinions in a lively manner.

In addition to the interview with Jack London, the booklet contains two essays. One is called "Democratizing the Nice Stuff" and tells what art and literature mean to modern radicals. The second essay is entitled "The Reward of Genius". It treats the subject in an original manner. Emanuel Julius shows what poverty and social injustices do to the creative spirit. He also shows the way out.

Eugene V. Debs will lecture at the Garrick Theater, in Chicago, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 21. Doors open at two o'clock.

# THESE MEN WON—SO CAN YOU

Fort Worth, Texas.

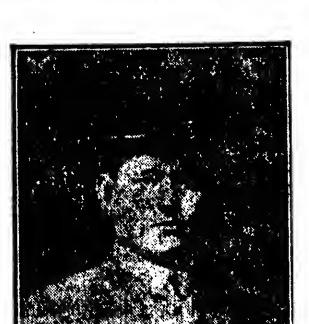
### Dear Comrades:

I have just taken the Bar examination and was successful. As soon as my license was granted, I was taken in by one of the best Law firms in Fort Worth.

I took The People's College Law Course, and after having completed one-third of it, took the Bar examination, and made the highest grade among fourteen.

Will answer any questions, for stamp.

TROY DEASON.



Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

### Dear Comrades:

I successfully passed the State Bar examination, with the good fortune to make the highest grade of the entire class: 1611 points, out of a possible 1800. Seventy-three applicants took the examination, among whom were seventeen resident Law-School graduates. My study period was confined entirely to spare-time work, as my duties, as City Circulation Manager of "The Oklahoman," take about twelve hours of each day, including Sundays.

JOHN B. SHIELDS.

## AMERICAN SOCIALIST

Official Organ of the Socialist Party of the United States.

J. L. ENGDARL ..... Editor  
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SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1917.

## ROLL OF HONOR

"I am starting the new year off right and intend to keep it up," writes Comrade Herbert E. Schultz, as he sends in a list of subs.

"This is only a start. I am going to act as an agent for The American Socialist among the Finnish workers of this city," writes Comrade John August Kosola, of Newcastle, Pa., as he sends in 17 subs.

State Secretary Otto Wierling, of Missouri, ordered \$10 worth of the 40-week sub cards before Jan. 1, in order to be on the safe side. The subscription will be continued for six months and 50 cents yearly. In stead of getting 40 week subs for 25 cents, get them for six months.

"We are planning to put every voter in this county on the mailing list of The American Socialist," is the message that comes from Comrade Western C. Cox, propaganda secretary at Alpha, Ohio.

"We will give the other men run for their money in the next national election," writes Comrade James W. Harris, of Stevensville, Mich. "One thing occurred in the last election that to my mind seems significant: that is, the party with the greatest campaign fund failed to win. This is the time to remember that, money failed to rule completely, which shows that the people are beginning to think a little altho their thoughts are badly twisted." Comrade Harris sends in his fourth list of subs since the election.

"Don't let any socialist go to sleep," writes Comrade H. F. Price, of Greenpoint, Ind. "With every Socialist working, Socialism would be so near we could reach it via wireless. See that they get busy."

"I just thought that our own paper would never be able to boost the subscription list after the campaign," writes Comrade T. Roy Smith, of Clarkburg, W. Va., as he sends in a list of four.

## There Is A Reason For The High Cost Of Paper

By MAX SHEROVER.

**Y**ES, THERE is a good reason for the high price of paper. There is a reason for the fact that more than 1,000 struggling papers have been driven out of existence. There is a reason why hundreds of papers were compelled to raise the subscription price of their paper as the only escape out of two alternatives: either sell their conscience to the advertisers or descend into the graveyard of American journalism. There is a reason why the free and independent, the fighting and outspoken press is about to disappear. And there is a reason why, unless there is a public awakening, the doom of a free press is sealed.

## That reason is—CAPITALISM.

That reason is—the private ownership of a public necessity. That reason is—the pathetic indifference of the workers to the vital problems of the age.

The elaborate investigation of the Federal Trade Commission at Washington which spent weeks to find some other than the foregoing reasons concluded,—the reluctantly, and the not admitting in so many words—that nothing else than capitalism is the real reason for the criminal advance in the price of paper.

The thing that it took a federal commission weeks to discover every socialist who knows his socialist alphabet knew long ago.

The American Socialist will continue publication no matter what the paper trust plutes and their cohorts may do.

The American Socialist will continue to wage the fight for the abolition of capitalism, and the harder the paper trust and capitalism press us, the harder will we fight back.

The American Socialist can do this because back of it, and forming an integral part of it, is an army that knows no fear, an army that is resolute in its purpose and will accept no compromise, an army that will not give up until its efforts are crowned with complete and undisputed victory.

This unvanquishable and invulnerable army are the readers of The American Socialist and back of them is the entire Socialist movement.

The response coming to our first sound of alarm has fired us with renewed determination. Our desk is staggering with an avalanche of letters hailing from every corner of this country urging us on to keep up the good work, pledging undivided support, suggesting plans and means and invariably concluding with: "We will go down the line with you to the last trench, and then some. Raise the price of the paper, if you must. We are with you till the last remains of capitalism are swept off the earth."

In next week's issue an important announcement will be made. The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party will go over the whole matter and reach a decision. And in the mean time there must be no let up in increasing the circulation of this paper. Our army of readers must be increased constantly. Everyone of you, readers, are recruiting officers in this great army. You must enlist new men and women and more of them all the time so that our power may increase, so that our resistance to capitalism may assume gigantic proportions, so that the day of emancipation may be brought nearer.

For the time being, and until further announcements the subscription price will be only FIFTY CENTS per year—altho one dollar a year would be fair. Six months for 25 cents. Show us that you are with us by each of you resolving to send in at least two subscribers between now and February 1. Until then, no matter what the decision may be, we will accept subscriptions at the 50 cent per year rate. It may have to go higher after February 1, therefore make the most of what you can at this low price.

AMERICAN SOCIALIST,  
803 W. MADISON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Dear Comrades:

For the enclosed ..... please send me .... month sub cards to The American Socialist. (six or twelve months.)

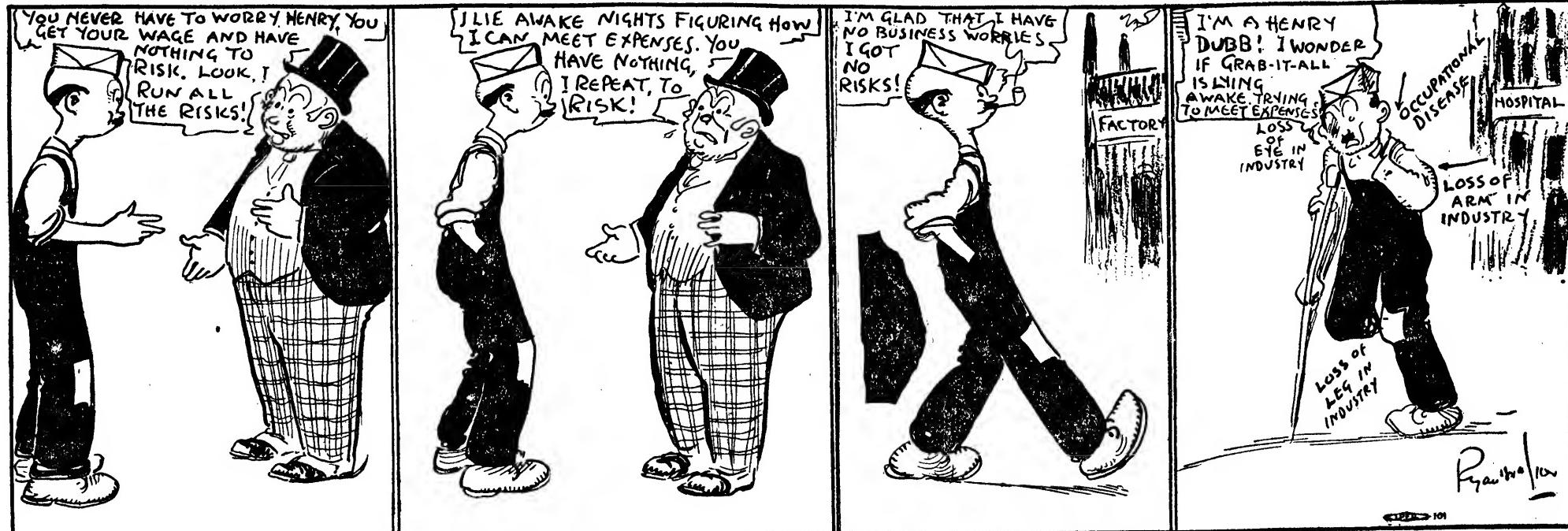
NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY..... STATE.....

## Henry Dubb Has Nothing To Risk — But The Boss Has Lots Of Worries

By RYAN WALKER



## Socialists At Work

NOTE.—What are the Socialists doing in your city county or state? The editor of this column wants to know. Send in the news about your activities. The place made especially to local secretaries, state secretaries and other officials of the party. Send all communications to the Editor, "Socialists At Work" Column, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago Ill.

## REORGANIZED FEDERATION OF POLES MAKES WORKING PLANS

Having rid itself of elements which used the Polish Socialist Federation to promote the interests of militaristic groups in Poland, the newly organized Polish Federation has developed a feverish activity in order to put in shape the organization and start the work for which it legitimately exists.

Dec. 24-26, delegates representing district organizations in the states of Indiana, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin met in Detroit in a conference to discuss the plan for the coming work. The spirit of the delegates was excellent. All are full of hope that the near future will see the Polish workingmen in this country flocking in masses into the Socialist Party.

## Adopt Important Resolutions.

Here are some of the more important resolutions adopted by the Polish comrades at their conference.

In the matter of (1) Organization.

(a) To adopt the old name of the Polish Federation: Polish Section of the Socialist Party.

(b) To put in the field paid state organizers as started in Eastern Pennsylvania and upper New York States.

(c) To transfer the seat of Federation's Executive Committee to Chicago.

(d) To publish an official weekly of the Federation, devoting the weekly "Gornik Polski" (Polish Miner) entirely to the interests of the mining population in Pennsylvania.

(e) To organize a naturalization campaign among the members of the Federation.

## (2) High Cost Of Living.

After stating the causes for the increased cost of living the resolution calls on the Federation's Executive to issue a special leaflet and to arrange mass meetings of protest in which to demand action from the government and congress that they put a stop to the criminal practices of the food trusts.

## (3) Militarism And War.

The resolution about militarism and war points out the true character of the present war, denounces the false legend of both warring coalitions that the war is waged for the liberation of oppressed nations, and calls attention to the danger from the rapidly developing imperialistic and militaristic tendencies in this country, which may mean the curtailing of the rights of the working class and the ultimate entanglement of this in a disastrous war.

## State General Principles.

The general principles and the stand on the Polish question have been outlined in the preamble of the constitution.

Polish Section Socialist Party as an integral part of the American Socialist Party has as its aim the work of education and organization of the Polish workingmen for the struggle for Socialism. Based on the principle of class struggle P. S. S. P. considers as the most important task of the working class, the struggle for the capture of political power in order to abolish the capitalist system and introduce Socialism.

Formed in the time of an immense world catastrophe in which all the murderous tendencies of the present system are demonstrated in a crying manner P. S. S. P. takes the position of international Socialism and revolutionary class struggle opposing as destructive to the interests of the working class any compromises with the ruling classes. P. S. S. P. is for an independent policy of the working class on each and all occasions.

P. S. S. P. will appropriate the lesson from the war which fully confirmed the truth of the principles of international Socialism. The war has demonstrated with all clearness that the immensely increasing capitalist production has outrun the boundaries of the existing non-capitalist states. From the ever growing competition of capitalist groups a new menace arose for the working class in the form of aggressive imperialism. In time of peace the people bow under the yoke of financial burdens for the upkeep of armed forces, in time of war millions of lives and property are sacrificed. The differences between democratic and absolutistic or semi-absolutistic states are obliterated. The Proletariat of all capitalist countries finds itself in the same danger.

A new era of struggles opens for the international working class. An era in which in order to crush finally the power of capitalism, it will have to close tighter its ranks and fasten itself with strong international ties.

Conscious of these aims and duties the P. S. S. P. resists all attempts to draw the Polish working masses in this country into the sphere of official capitalist politics and governmental diplomacy as well as all attempts to educate the masses in the spirit of militarism.

P. S. S. P. reckons with the growth of the power of imperialism all hopes for a just solution of the Polish question by the European government and diplomacy must disappear. Only the united struggle of the international proletariat and the victory of the slogan of the industrial democracy can guarantee liberty to the Polish nation. Therefore the P. S. S. P. considers that by serving the cause of the working class it best serves the Polish cause.

Comrade W. W. Whalen, of Buffalo, Okla., writes that the Northwest Encampment Association, famous for the many Socialist encampments it has conducted in Oklahoma, is again on the job. It is planned to hold about 40 encampments the coming season. "The people must know the truth," he writes.

## THE CALL OF THE WILD

By JACK LONDON.

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SYNOPSIS OF FIRST CHAPTER.—The gold rush for Alaska is on. Dogs are needed to haul the sleds over the northern snows. Buck, king among dogs, is stolen from his home in the Sheep Camp Valley. Buck is shipped to Seattle, beaten into submission and sold to Perrault, agent for the Canadian government. Perrault is taken aboard a steamer bound for the Northland. As the boat arrives at its destination, Buck sees that Perrault expects his first snow. Now go on with the story.

THE LAW OF CLUB AND FANG.

Chapter II.

BUCK's first day on the Dyea beach was like a nightmare. Every hour was filled with shock and surprise. He had been suddenly jerked from the heart of civilization and flung into the heart of things primordial. No lazy, sun-kissed life was this, with nothing to do but loaf and be bored. Here was neither peace nor rest, nor moment's safety. All was confusion and action, and every moment life and limb were in peril. There was imperative need to be constantly alert; for these dogs and men were not town dogs and men. They were savages, all of them, who knew no law but the law of club and fang.

He had never seen dogs fight as these wolfish creatures fought, and his first experience taught him an unforgettable lesson. It is true, it was a vicarious experience, else he would not have lived to profit by it. Curly was the victim. They were camped near the log store, where she, in her friendly way, made advances to a husky dog the size of a full-grown wolf, the not half so large as she. There was no warning, only a leap in like a flash, a metallic clip of teeth, a leap out equally swift, and Curly's face was ripped open from eye to jowl.

It was the wolf manner of fighting, to strike and leap away; but there was more to it than this. Thirty or forty huskies ran to the spot and surrounded the combatants in an instant and silent circle. Buck did not comprehend that silent intentness, nor the eager way with which they were licking their chops. Curly rushed her antagonist, who struck again and leaped aside. He met her next rush with his chest, in a peculiar fashion that tumbled her off her feet. She never regained them. This was what the on-looking huskies had waited for. They closed in upon her, snarling and yelping, and she was buried, screaming with agony, beneath the bristling mass of bodies.

So sudden was it, and so unexpected, that Buck was taken aback. He saw Spitz run out his scarlet tongue in a way he had of laughing; and he saw Francois, swinging an axe, spring into the mess of dogs. Three men with clubs were helping him to scatter them. It did not take long. Two minutes from the time Curly went down, the last of her assailants were clubbed off. But she lay there limp and lifeless in the bloody, trampled snow, almost literally torn to pieces, the swart half-breed standing over her and cursing horribly. The scene often came back to Buck to trouble him in his sleep. So that was the way. No fairplay. Once down, that was the end of you. Well, he would see to it that he never went down. Spitz ran out his tongue and laughed again, and from that moment Buck hated him with a bitter and deathless hatred.

Before he had recovered from the shock caused by the tragic passing of Curly, he received another shock. Francois fastened upon him an arrangement of straps and buckles. It was a harness, such as he had seen the grooms put on the horses at home. And as he had seen horses work, so he was set to work hauling Francois on a sled to the forest that fringed the valley, and returning with a load of firewood. The his dignity was sorely hurt by thus being made a draught animal, he was too wise to rebel. He buckled down with a will and did his best, though it was all new and strange. Francois was stern, demanding instant obedience, and by virtue of his whip receiving instant obedience; while Dave, who was an experienced wheeler, nipped Buck's hind quarters whenever he was in error. Spitz was the leader, likewise experienced, and while he could not always get at Buck, he growled sharp reproof now and again, or cunningly threw his weight in the traces to jerk Buck into the way he should go. Buck learned easily, and under the combined tuition of his two mates and Francois made remarkable progress. Ere they returned to camp he knew enough to stop at "ho," to go ahead at "mush," to swing wide on the bends, and to keep clear of the wheeler when the loaded sled shot downhill at the noise of the wagons.

"Tee vair' good dogs," Francois told Perrault. "Dat Buck, heem pool

a great surge of fear swept thru him—the fear of the wild thing for the trap. It was a token that he was harking back thru his own life to the lives of his forbears; for he was a civilized dog, an unduly civilized dog, and of his own experience knew no trap and so could not of himself fear it. The muscles of his whole body contracted spasmodically and instinctively, the hair on his neck and shoulders stood on end, and with a ferocious snarl he bounded straight up into the blinding day, the snow flying about him in a flashing cloud. Ere he landed on his feet, he saw the white camp spread out before him and knew where he was and remembered all that had passed from the time he went for a stroll with Manuel to the hole he had dug for himself the night before.

A shout from Francois bailed him his appearance. "Wot I say?" the dog-driver cried to Perrault. "Dud Buck for sure learn queek as anything."

Perrault nodded gravely. As courier for the Canadian Government, bearing important despatches he was anxious to secure the best dogs, and he was particularly gladdened by possession of Buck.

Three more huskies were added to the team inside an hour, making a total of nine, and before another quarter of an hour had passed they were in harness and swinging up the trail to the Dyea Canon. Buck was glad to be approached by Spitz, who had been the very opposite, sour and introspective, with a perpetual snarl and a malignant eye. Buck received them in comradely fashion, Dave ignored them, while Spitz proceeded to thrash his tail appealingly, turned to run when he saw that appeasement was of no avail, and cried (still appealingly) when Spitz's sharp teeth scored his flank. But no matter how Spitz circled, Joe whirled around on his heels to face him, mane bristling, ears laid back, lips writhing and snarling, jaws clipping together as fast as he could snap, and eyes diabolically gleaming—the incarnation of belligerent fear. So terrible was his appearance that Spitz was forced to forego disciplining him; but to cover his own discomfiture he turned upon the inoffensive and wailing Billee and drove him to the confines of the camp.

By evening Perrault secured another dog, an old husky, long and lean and gaunt, with a battle-scarred face and a single eye which flashed a warning of prowess that commanded respect. He was called Sol-leks, which means the Angry One. Like Dave, he asked nothing, gave nothing, expected nothing; and when he marched slowly and deliberately into their midst, even Spitz left him alone. He had one peculiarity which Buck was unlucky enough to discover. He did not like to be approached on his blind side. Of this offense Buck was unwittingly guilty, and the first knowledge he had of his indiscretion was when Sol-leks whirled upon him and slashed his shoulder to the bone for three inches up and down. Forever after, Buck avoided his blind side, and to the last of their comrades had no more trouble. His only apparent ambition, like Dave's, was to be left alone; though Buck was afterward to learn, that he was fair and very wise. He never nipped Buck without cause, and he never failed to nip him when he stood in need of it. As Francois's whip backed him up, Buck found it to be cheaper to be beaten than to retaliate. Once, during a brief halt, when he got tangled in the traces and delayed the start, both Dave and Sol-leks flew at him and administered a sound trouncing. The resulting tangle was even worse, but Buck took good care to keep the traces clear thereafter; and ere the day was done, so well had he mastered his work, his mates about ceased nagging him. Francois's whip snapped less frequently, and Perrault even honored Buck by lifting up his feet and carefully examining them.

It was a hard day's run, up the Canon, thru Sheep Camp, past the Scales and the timber line, across glaciers and snowdrifts hundreds of feet deep, over the great Chilcot Divide, which stands between the salt water and the fresh and guards forbiddingly the sad and lonely North. They made good time down the chain of lakes which fills the craters of extinct volcanoes, and late that night pulled into the huge camp at the head of Lake Bennett, where thousands of goldseekers were building boats against the break-up of the ice in the spring. Buck made his hole in the snow and slept the sleep of the exhausted just, but all too early was roused out in the cold darkness and harnessed with his mates to the sled.

That day they made forty miles, the trail being packed; but the next day, and for many days to follow, they broke their own trail, worked harder and made poorer time. As a rule, Perrault travelled ahead of the team, packing the snow with webbed shoes to make it easier for them. Francois, guiding the sled at the gee-pole, sometimes exchanged places with him, but not often. Perrault was in a hurry, and he prided himself on his knowledge of ice, which knowledge was indispensable, for the fall ice was very thin, and where there was swift water, there was no ice at all.

(Another Chapter Next Week.)

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